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PRESIDENT SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL STUDIES.

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CANADIANA.

"Rose-wreath and fleur-de-lys,
Shamrock and thistle be
Joined to the maple tree,
Now and for aye!"

—JOHN READE.

EDITOR:
W. J. WHITE, M.A.,
Vice-President Society for Historical Studies, Montreal.

[Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by WILLIAM J. WHITE, at the Department of Agriculture.]

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CANADIANA

A COLLECTION OF CANADIAN NOTES.

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SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Condensed from a paper read by Mr. W. W. L. Chipman, before the Society for Historical Studies, Montreal, 16th November, 1887.

Sir William Alexander, born about 1567, at Menstry, a village in the parish of Logie, Clackmannanshire. Son of Alexander Alexander and his wife, Marian, daughter o Allan Couttie. His sisters were Janet and Christian; he had no brothers. Family originally named MacAlexander, and, like the Argylls, claimed descent from the Viking Conn Chead Chath. His father died in 1580 and he went to live with his granduncle, who sent him to Stirling Grammar School at the age of thirteen. His personal appearance at the age of fifty-seven, as represented in a wood-cut by Marshall, resembled that of his contemporary Shakespeare. His forehead was high, his eyes large, his nose long and straight, and his well shaped head covered with a profusion of curly hair. He wore a moustache and well trimmed beard of medium length—the whole a pleasing and intelligent countenance set off by a huge Elizabethian ruff. He was educated at Stirling, and afterwards travelled with the Earl of Argyll, whose favorable mention of him to King James

led to his appointment as tutor to Prince Henry. He thus acquired an influence at Court which he maintained. His career extended over thirty-six years of Elizabeth's reign, all of James' reign and fifteen years into the reign of Charles I. The facts recorded of the first thirty years of his life are very meagre, which renders the painstaking researches of such men as Slafter and Rogers the more valuable. His leisure at this time appears to have been devoted to literature. In 1597 A. occupied the manor home and lands at Menstry and annually visited them in the autumn, even when his residence was a Covent Garden, London, whither he removed in 1603 on the accession of James to the English throne. At about this time he married the daughter of Sir William Erskine, by whom he had issue eight sons and three daughters.

He was attached to Prince Henry's household and received several lucrative marks of royal favor, and also the knighthood, which was conferred about this time. Upon the death of Prince Henry, in 1612, A. received a position in the household of Prince Charles and in 1614 was made Master of Requests to the King.

A.'s attention was shortly after this drawn to America and he obtained a surrender of the charter of the Plymouth Company, and on the the 10th September, 1621, a grant to himself of a tract including the present Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the Counties of Rimouski, Gaspé and Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec; the whole then called New Scotland, and by A. sub-divided into New Alexandria and New Caledonia. He was appointed hereditary lieutenant, with power to use the mines and forests, erect cities, hold courts, grant lands, coin money, etc. The consideration of this grant was one penny Scots, payable each Christmas Day.

A. next obtained the co-operation of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, to whom he gave the territory at Cape Breton, thenceforth to be known as the Barony of New

Galloway, which grant was confirmed by Royal charter on the 8th November, 1621. The following August, a small party of emigrants sailed for New Scotland, but was compelled, by stress of weather, to winter at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Nine months later, a second ship reached St. Johns with more emigrants and supplies, only to find the first ship's passengers discouraged and separated. A few of the newly arrived party sailed at the close of June to examine the coasts of New Scotland as far as Port Negro and to select their place of settlement. Returning to their fellow voyagers, after a short survey, they decided to reembark for England.

The accounts which they gave to Sir William Alexander on their arrival seem to have inspired him to renewed efforts, though his two expeditions had involved him in a loss of six thousand pounds. Through his influence with King James, he procured a warrant upon the Scottish treasury for the re-imbursement of his loss, but from lack of resources, or other reasons, it was not responded to.

The next plan hit upon by Alexander to recoup himself for this loss, was to induce the King to create one hundred baronets, limited to sons of Scottish land-owners and younger sons of the nobility, who should purchase lands in the new colony. It was intended to divide each province of New Scotland into several dioceses, each diocese into three counties, each county into three baronies, and each barony into six parishes. The baronies were to reach three miles along the coast and ten miles inland, and the parish divisions were to contain six thousand acres each. On the 23rd of November, 1624, the Scottish Council adopted this plan, it being understood that each baronet was to be a baronet of some one or others of these baronies, and to have ten thousand acres of land besides the six thousand acres belonging to his barony. For all this had to be paid one thousand merkis Scottish money, and each baronet was to send out to the colony six men, armed, apparelled and provided for two years.

The proclamation, 30th November, 1624, provided that these provisions should be complied with under a penalty of two thousand merkis, equivalent to £110 8s. 4d sterling, or $537.29 which was regarded and accepted as a commutation price for the title which came direct from the Crown. Amongst the baronets thus created were Sir Robert Gordon, Earl Marischal, Alexander Strachan, Sir Duncan Campbell, Robert Innes, Sir John Wemyss, David Livingstone and Sir Robert Douglass. On the 12th July, 1625, a further charter was issued by King Charles respecting these titles and re-conveying the unsold lands to Alexander who had surrendered them to the Crown for the purposes of the Act. This proclamation also increased the number to one hundred and fifty.

A pamphlet entitled "Encouragement to Colonists," was published by Alexander in 1624, illustrated by a map. In 1626 Alexander was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland and secured the lands and barony of Menstry. He rapidly increased his influence in this position and acquired several perquisites, and in the spring of 1629 sent another expedition to New Scotland under command of Capt. David Kertch as Deputy Admiral, Sir William himself having been created Admiral of New Scotland by letters patent dated 3rd May, 1627. This expedition was intended to check the power of Cardinal Richelieu's French company of a hundred associates, and also to cope with the Spanish and French traders. Kertch captured eighteen French transports, with one hundred and thirty-three pieces of ordnance destined for the fortifications of Port Royal and Quebec, a success which he followed up by the capture of Port Royal.

On the 2nd of February, 1628, Alexander obtained a further grant, including the Island of Anticosti, and all other islands in the Gulf between New Scotland and Newfoundland, and all the islands of the River of Canada up to its source, then thought to be the Gulf of California, together with fifty leagues (that is one hundred and fifty miles) on

either side of the river. The following spring (1628) fourteen new patents of baronetcy were issued, and the avails invested in further ships, and in May, Alexander's oldest son William, who had been created Knight Admiral of New Scotland, sailed with a fleet of four vessels with seventy-two colonists and a year's provisions. He arrived at Port Royal, but soon returned to England, eager to procure, as he did, a commission covering a charter for a company having the sole trading rights of the Gulf and River of Canada, to frustrate the intentions in the same direction, of certain English adventurers.

At this time, Sir William Alexander, the elder, found an adventurer without means in Lord Ochiltree, who provided by King Charles with the loan of five hundred pounds, joined Sir William Alexander, the younger, on his second expedition. In June 1629, Capt. Kertch reported from Port Royal that his colony was in an impoverished condition, and it was found that thirty of the colonists had died.

Special efforts were made at home to force reception of baronetcies, and the King plainly hinted that higher honours would ultimately await the acceptors, and that all holding heritable offices would find their promotion in danger if they did not help the colonial scheme. On the 23rd of April, 1629, a treaty of peace between France and England had been signed, and under this Lord Ochiltree and his settlers were dispossessed at Cape Breton, some being transported to France as prisoners. In this year, Sir William Alexander obtained the lands and barony of Tullibody. In the same year, Claude de la Tour, the former Governor of Port Royal, who had gone to England after his capture by Kertch in 1628, returned to New Scotland a faithful subject of England, with two ships of war. He had been created a Baronet of New Scotland, and had acquired by purchase from Sir William Alexander an immense tract of land extending from the sea inland, some thirty or forty miles. and reaching from the present Yarmouth to Lunenburgh,

comprising the present county of Shelburne and Queens and half of Lunenburg.*

Sir William Alexander's claims to New Scotland were now in danger by the counter claims of the French Government, through the persistent efforts of Cardinal Richelieu. Six baronies were however created in 1629, and thirteen in the following year. It is apparent that notwithstanding the treaty of peace, England had not looked forward to restoring Port Royal or the territory of New Scotland, though she had intended to restore Quebec, which had been wrested from Champlain by Kertch after the treaty of peace had been signed.

Some anxiety seems to have been felt by the newly created baronets as to their possessions and titles in the colony, and Sir William Alexander was ordered to attend a meeting of the Scottish estates, at which he maintained the legality of the English claim to New Scotland and the greater part of Canada, basing his argument upon the priority of discovery, possession and the removal of the French from Port Royal. For services rendered at this time, he received the titles of Viscount Stirling and Lord Alexander of Tullibody, and was renominated Master of Requests for Scotland, at a salary of two hundred pounds, and in 1631 received further honours.

The colony at Port Royal still remained under command of his eldest son, Sir William Alexander, who returned to England in July 1631, when Port Royal was ceded to the French. Viscount Stirling, the Privy Council and the baronets vainly struggled to retain the territory, but its surrender was formally concluded under the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye on the 29th March, 1632. Viscount Stirling

* The statement of Haliburton that he acquired the whole of Nova Scotia except Port Royal is incorrect, as appears by La Tour's deed which was registered in 1659 at Suffolk Mass. Haliburton may have followed the statement of Sir John Scott of Scots Tarcet to the effect that Sir William got a great sum of money from the King of France to quit his interest in Nova Scotia. He was at any rate aware of the random statement of Sir Thomas Urquhart that he disposed "totally to the French for a matter of five or six thousand pounds English money both the dominion and property of the whole country of that kingdom of Nova Scotia."

received a warrant of £10,000 in compensation for all claims in this connection, although no provision seems to have been made for the unfortunate baronets of New Scotland, of whom there appeared to have been 113 in all enrolled between 1625 and 1638.

Taking the number at 113, it would appear that as each paid two thousand Scotch merkis, * the amount raised in this way was £12,477.1.8 sterling, equivalent to $60,713.77 of our present money.

Viscount Stirling now turned his attention to matters nearer home, and secured the privilege of fishing on the west coast of Scotland for a company employing 200 vessels of various sizes.

On the 11th May, 1633, Sir William Alexander, the younger, received a Royal patent for thirty-one years with the sole trading rights of the gulf and river of Canada and adjoining regions, and on the 14th June, 1633, upon the occasion of King Charles' coronation at Holyrood, Viscount Stirling was advanced to the dignity of an Earl with the additional title of Viscount Canada.

On the 29th April, 1635, his son William, then styled Lord Alexander by courtesy, obtained from the Council of the New England Company, a patent of that part of the main land of New England from St. Croix, adjoining New Scotland along the sea coast of Pemaquid, and so up the river to the Kennebeck, and northwards to the river of Canada, to be called the County of Canada, also along the island to the west of Cape Cod, to be called the Isle of Sterling. This patent was subsequently surrendered, and grants made direct from the Crown in eight divisions along the sea coast of New England. In 1637, his second son Anthony died, and his eldest son William, died the following year (1638), on the 13th May.

In 1639 the influence of the Earl of Stirling was on the wane, although in this year he took the further title of

* A merkis or merk was thirteen shillings and fourpence Scot or one shilling and a penny and a third of a penny sterling.

Earl of Doven. His debts were now pressing heavily upon him, and had reached the sum of £32,680, and his estates were practically in the hands of his creditors.

On the 12th February, 1640, just two months prior to the assembly of the Short Parliament, when King Charles and his monopolies were the subject of attack, the Earl's death ensued at his residence in Covent Garden, London. The body was embalmed, placed in a leaden coffin, and conveyed to Stirling, where it is said to have remained in the family vault undisturbed for a period of one hundred years.

The Earl had four successors in the earldom, the last of whom (Henry, the fifth earl) died without issue on the 4th of December, 1739. A claimant for the earldom appeared in 1759, in the person of William Alexander, of New Jersey, U.S., afterwards a Major-General in the American Revolutionary army. He assumed the title, but his pretensions were not allowed; yet, his countrymen continued to extend to him the title of Lord Stirling. On the 25th July, 1887, the decease occurred, at the age of 100 years, eight months and twenty days, of a grand-daughter of the American claimant, a Mrs. J. Witherspoon Smith, in her day one of the most brilliant and beautiful women in New Orleans. Her mother, the daughter of the so-called Lord Stirling, was styled Lady Catherine Duer.

The title to the earldom remained dormant until legal proceedings were taken by Alexander Humphreys in 1826, following a petition which he had made in 1815, claiming descent, through his mother, from the fourth earl. He pressed his claim until 1839, when he was indicted for forgery of certain documents, and his was one of the most noted of State trials. The documents were declared forged, and though the forgery was not brought home to Humphreys, his claims to the title were defeated. He had gone so far in 1838 as to forward to Lord Melbourne a solemn protest as hereditary Lieutenant to Her Majesty in these parts against the appointment of the Earl of Durham as Governor-General of the colony.

As a poet, Earl Stirling justly won the praises of several noted poets of his own day, but only to pass into oblivion. Writers upon English literature entirely ignore him, while remembering those who have praised his poetry. In his writings he sought to persuade the heart. In his "Doomsday" poem he invoked, in the very outset, a Divine blessing upon his effort. When we think how strangely disturbed the times were in which he lived, and how unfavourable to the purer kind of literary production; when we remember how great the enterprise needed to plant a colony single-handed, we must accord him no small meed of praise. Behind all the unworthy expedients which his public undertakings led him to adopt, we see those better moments which bespeak the poet and the gentleman. We can forgive the weaknesses and the spirit of avarice which seconded the spirit of adventure, and restore Sir William Alexander to an honourable place in the annals of both the old and the new world.

For in his own words:—

> "This is the grief which bursts a generous heart,
> When favour comes by chance, not by desart."

And again:—

> "We want all that did advance our name,
> For in a corner of the world obscure,
> We rest ungraced without the bounds of fame."

Notes.

[*Communicated by* Mr. John Reade.]

One of the ablest and most active of the French Intendants of the Old Regime was M. Hocquart. Not only did he endeavour to develop the resources of the colony, but he was also the author of some clear, comprehensive and vigorous reports on the state of Canada during his administration. To a memoir not unreasonably attributed to his pen we are

indebted for a most interesting and valuable account of the people of Canada—comprising the noblesse, the mercantile community and *habitans*—in the period that preceded the outbreak of the final struggle between France and England. To him may also be ascribed the first attempt made in Canada in the direction of scientific and experimental farming. He had tests in the cultivation of tobacco and other plants conducted on his own property at Chambly, at Beauport and in the grounds adjoining the Intendant's Palace. Under his auspices, moreover, was undertaken what may be designated the first Colonial Exhibition held in Europe. For, in order to disseminate needed knowledge concerning Canada, he had a selection of the leading native products—plants, grains, fruits, woods, minerals, furs, etc., —carefully made and sent to the mother country. It was at his suggestion that the Forsters, father and son, were ordered by the King to inspect the mines of Canada, and the working of the St. Maurice Forges was also of his conception. Dr. Sarrasin, Dr. La Croix, Father Gosselin and other men of scientific tastes, found in Mr. Hocquart an ardent sympathizer and fellow-worker. The memory of such a man should be held in honor in a land of which he was one of the first to discern the real importance, and in his efforts to develop whose resourses he anticipated some of the movements which we deem especially characteristic of our own time.

What was the motive which induced the British authorities to establish, and maintain for nearly sixty years, a Lieutenant-Governorship in Gaspé? Dr. N. E. Dionne, in a little volume of *Etudes Historiques*, which I have already had occasion to mention in *Canadiana*, ascribes that policy to the necessity of making all possible provision for the loyalist refugees. Not only was a vast tract placed at their disposal in Upper Canada, not only were they welcomed to

New Brunswick, but a region large enough to constitute no inconsiderable province, was set apart for them in Gaspé and Bonaventure. If that be the explanation, no time was lost in preparing for the coming emergency, as the first Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspé, Nicholas Cox, received his nomination as early as 1774. It was not until 1780, however, that he betook himself to the scene of his administration. In 1784 he was awarded a pension, and in 1794 his death was announced in the Quebec *Gazette*. In the obituary notice, he is also named "Superintendent of the Labrador Fisheries." Captain Cox was a brave officer, who had fought at Louisbourg and at Quebec, and his governorship was meant to be the reward of his services. His successors were Francis Le Maistre, who died in 1805, and Alexander Forbes, who survived the abolition of the office. Christie (Vol. II. p. 347) mentions an address (the first of several such remonstrances) to the Governor-General, on a number of anomalies of administration of which one was the payment of a salary to Mr. Forbes. Nevertheless, Mr. Forbes continued to be paid it down to the year 1831, if not longer, and was mentioned as Lieutenant-Governor of Gaspé in official publications as late as 1833.

Taking up a recently published pictorial guide to summer resorts, and glancing through its pages, I came upon the following passage: "The original name of the Saguenay was Chicoutimi, which signifies 'deep water,' and was so called by the Northern Indians, who here first encountered the profound depths of the river; the present name is a corruption of St. Jean Neg." Now, in the "Oeuvres de Champlain," edited by the late Abbé Laverdière (Quebec, Geo. E. Desbarats, 1870), page 68, I find a note which, being translated, reads as follows: "Father Jerome Lalemant (Relation 1646) says that the Indians called Tadoussac *Sadilege*; on the other hand, Thevet, in his

'Grand Insulaire,' affirms that the Indians of his time called the Saguenay *Thadoyseau*. It is probable that at those different epochs, as is still the case, one of these terms was often taken for the other. What is certain is that both words are of Indian origin. *Tadoussac* or *Tadouchac* means *mamelons* or "mounds" (from the word *totouchac*, which in Montagnais means 'a teat' or 'nipple'), and *Saguenay* signifies 'water issuing forth' (from the Montagnais *sakinip*)."

On the same subject I found a curious passage in a paper entitled "L'Amerique et les Portugais," contributed by Señor Luciano Cordeiro, professor at the Institute of Columbia, to the first Congrès des Américanistes, and printed in the Compte-Rendu of the proceedings at Nancy in 1875. "Canada," according to Señor Cordeiro, is a Potuguese term, meaning a narrow passage or a path bounded by walls. Having ascended the St. Lawrence, the Portuguese explorers gave the River that name (Canada) either from its configuration,or because they believed it to be a channel by which they could reach the East. Señor Cordeiro also suggests another explanation. In 1439 or 1440, Denis Fernandes had discovered in Africa a great river which was called *Çanaga* (now Senegal), near the mouth of which a fort was built in 1470. By that river it was thought possible to attain the intérior of Prester John's Dominions and thus find a new route to India. The mouth of the river was called *Sonedech*, according to Goes, *Ovedech*, according to Barros, and *Tuedec*, according to Emanuel Correia. Perhaps, then, the Portuguese adventurers, in first seeing the St. Lawrence, were reminded of the *Çanuga* and Señor Cordeiro finds some ground for this hypothesis in the fact that it was at the influence of the Seguenai (sic) and the main river that Cartier seemed to have picked up the word "Canada." Association of ideas might then have recalled to his mind the other African term, "Tuedec," and thus the destined capital of new France might have obtained its name. I

give these conjectures as I find them, more as curiosities than as having any probability.

Abbé Cuoq, who is one of the best Indian scholars in North America, has settled the derivation of Canada. In his "Lexique de la Langue Iroquoise avec Notes et Appendices," I find the following definition: "*Kanata:* Ville, village, bourg, bourgade, camp, campement de plusieurs, group de tentes. De là le nom de Canada auquel on a voulu, tout récemment encore, mais toujours sans fondement solide, assigner une toute autre étymologie."

(*Communicated by* MR. WILLIAM MCLENNAN.)

The exact scene of De Maisonneuve's exploit with the Iroquois chief in 1644, discussed in the March number, has always been a disputed point, and from its being styled the "Exploit of the Place d'Armes" by modern writers, it has been frequently held that the old Place d'Armes, Custom House Square, is meant. The Abbé Rousseau, in his *Vie de De Maisonneuve*, page 77, upholds this view. But the Abbé Faillon, in his exhaustive and authoritative *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, Vol. II, p. 25, gives his cogent reasons for the present Place d'Armes. The story is so familiar that we need not repeat it here, but an examination of the surroundings may help us to determine the probable scene of the encounter.

The Hotel Dieu, at the corner of St. Paul and the present St. Sulpice streets, was the first building of importance erected beyond the immediate limits of the Fort, and even this was at a distance of not more than three hundred yards. The work there was being pushed forward with all rapidity, and there was constant passing to and fro between the Fort and this point. The little colony had too practical an experience with the methods of Indian warfare to neglect so simple a precaution as that of removing the natural means of ambush along such a road, and it is improbable in any

case that the river front was heavily wooded. So that the *chemin de traine* referred to in *Dollier de Casson's* account, p. 52, cannot mean an open road that had been in daily use almost since the first settlement, and ran directly from the Fort over the site of the square long afterwards known as the Place d'Armes, to the Hotel Dieu. This *chemin de traine* was broken by carrying wood to the new buildings, and in all probability ran up towards the rising ground which reaches its height between Notre Dame and St. James streets, and in all likelihood along the line of the present St. Sulpice street. This direction is the more probable from the fact that the road used by the Indians to gain the mountain, as shown on a map of 1680, ran by the north-west corner of the present Place d'Armes, and as the usual landing-place was inside the little island now covered by the Island Wharf, it probably ran up or near St. Sulpice street and through the present Place d'Armes.

Here we have a place which would allow for the action and time required by the narrative. The men were scattered behind the trees and made a good fight until the ammunition began to fail, and as they were badly supplied with snow-shoes, a retreat was ordered to the *chemin de traine*, for firmer footing. This reached, they broke and ran, and De Maisonneuve retreated, facing the enemy, and from time to time stopping and menacing them as they pressed too closely. When the open road to the Fort was reached the fugitives were nearly cut down by the cannon of the Fort trained on the open road, the sentinel mistaking them for the enemy, and as it all occurred on a fine March morning, they must have been some distance away. De Maisonneuve had not yet appeared, and his fate was unknown until a few minutes afterwards, when he entered safe and sound after his perilous adventure. Had it occurred on the old Place d'Armes, not two hundred yards away, it would have been in full sight of the watching garrison. Bearing the above in mind, I think, although we may not agree with the pre-

ciseness with which M. Faillon places the exploit, we must conclude that the *old* Place d'Armes cannot have been the place; that it was at some distance beyond, and probably to the north of, the Hotel Dieu, and may fairly accept the tradition which fixes it as the present Place d'Armes.

[*Communicated by* MR. CHARLES M. HOLT.]

The following interesting item is from the note book of Mr. W. B. Lambe: "June 26, 1856.—Rev. Joseph Abbott, formerly Rector of St. Andrews, Canada, afterwards lecturer in History, McGill College, Montreal, told me that George Washington, first President of the U. S. of America, was born in Westmoreland, England, about six miles from where Abbott himself was born. That Washington was christened by the Vicar of the Parish (Burns, whose son was the author of 'Burns' Justice'), and that Washington was taken from England to America by his parents when about two months old. Rev. Mr. Abbott, at my request, wrote for a certificate from the Register of the Parish and received for reply 'that the register had been defaced.'"

Publications Received.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER or Memoirs of the Noted Henry More Smith. By Walter Bates, Esquire. Saint John, N.B.; printed by Geo. W. Day. corner Prince William and Princess streets. 5th Edition. 1887.

[*Communicated by the Secy. of the New Brunswick Historical Society.*]

One of the most popular publications, of a social character, in the Province of New Brunswick, is the pamphlet entitled "The Mysterious Stranger; or, Memoirs of the Noted Henry More Smith." This little book, it is stated on the title page, contains "a correct account of his extraordinary conduct during the thirteen months of his confinement in the jail of King's County, Province of New Brunswick, where he was convicted of horse stealing, and under sentence of death." It also purports to give "a sketch of his life and character from his first appearance at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, in the year 1812, until the time of his apprehension and confinement." To which is also added "a history of his career, embracing an account of his imprisonments and escapes, selected from the most authentic sources, both public and private." Walter Bates, Esq., the author, was High Sheriff of King's County during the period of Smith's imprisonment and for many years after.

Mr. Bates was born in Stamford, Connecticut, and came to New Brunswick in the spring of 1783 with the Loyalists.

Henry More Smith was an accomplished vagabond and thief, who found in the good old Loyalist, Sheriff Bates, a biographer of no mean order, and the popularity of the book has no doubt been due entirely to the powers of description displayed by the author in the simple narrative he has so well written. Six editions of the book have been printed since its first appearance in 1830, and the sale still continues. Smith's misdeeds and adventures excited at the time of their occurrence a great deal of interest in the rural districts of the Province, and ignorant persons were disposed to attribute his cleverness to dealings with Satan. Many of the old residents of the locality who have, during the last few years, passed away, were never weary of relating anecdotes of this remarkable man, and relics of his mechanical skill were preserved in the parish for many years after his departure. The book is of great local historic value, and many of the names recorded on its pages have become famous in the annals of New Brunswick. The old jail at Kingston, where the "noted Henry More Smith" was imprisoned, has long since disappeared, and Kingston itself has also ceased to be the shiretown of King's County, but a short distance from the site of the old jail still stands the parish church, where the good sheriff and his family worshipped, and close to the entrance in the graveyard, by which it is almost surrounded, stands a square freestone column, beneath which rests the mortal remains of the staunch Loyalist and his wife, and on it is cut this epitaph :

In memory of
WALTER BATES, Esq.,
High Sheriff of this County,
who died
February 11th, A.D., 1842,
Aged 82 years.

MRS. ABIGAIL BATES,
Wife of
WALTER BATES, Esq.,
Who died July 6, 1820,
In the 58th year of her age.

Several of the prominent persons mentioned by Sheriff Bates in his little book sleep in that neglected churchyard, "the sleep that knows no waking," and on many of the headstones, scattered around, the record is cut that the sleeper was a United Empire Loyalist.

St. John, N.B., March, 1889. JONAS HOWE.

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JUN 6 1889

VOL. I. JUNE, 1889. No. 6.

CANADIANA.

"Rose-wreath and fleur-de-lys,
Shamrock and thistle be
Joined to the maple tree,
Now and for aye!"
—JOHN READ

EDITOR:
W. J. WHITE, M.A.,
Vice-President Society for Historical Studies, Montreal.

[Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by WILLIAM J. WHITE, at the Department of Agriculture.]

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CANADIANA.

A COLLECTION OF CANADIAN NOTES.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. I. DECEMBER, 1889. No. 12.

REMINISCENCES OF COLONEL CLAUS.

By Mr. Ernest Cruikshank.

I.

During the past summer it was the writer's good fortune to find in the possession of a gentleman living at Niagara, Ont., a small volume which had evidently been used as a letter-book by Col. Wm. Claus, Deputy-Superintendent-General of the Indian Department in Upper Canada in 1813. Into this book he would seem to have copied all official letters written or received by him between the 24th of June and 15th of August of that year, and abstracts of the principal speeches delivered by Indian chiefs at the various Indian Councils held by him during that period.

Besides amplifying and elucidating Claus's interesting MSS. "Account of the Operations of the Indian Contingent," preserved in the Canadian Archives, these documents will materially assist in filling up certain gaps in the military correspondence of that campaign. Besides some thirty letters of more or less importance, it contains a record of the proceedings of seven Indian Councils. On the fly-leaf there is written a nominal return of the Indians killed at or near Niagara from the 13th October, 1812, to the 6th of

September in the year following, from which it appears that there were two Cayuga chiefs, two Onondaga warriors, and one Oneida warrior killed at Queenston, two Mohawk warriors killed in the action near Fort George on the 27th of May, 1813, a *little* chief of the Delawares, a Chippewa chief from La Cladu, two war chiefs of the Caughnawagas, a Nippissing chief, and two St. Regis warriors killed at the Beechwoods on the 24th of June; a Cayuga warrior killed by a round shot in a skirmish near Ball's house on the 17th July; four Ottawas and one Mohawk killed in a skirmish on Ball's farm on the 17th August, when two others were wounded and ten taken prisoners; a Cayuga warrior killed there next day, and a Tuscarora chief killed in a skirmish on the 6th September.

On the 24th June, 1813, Claus writes from Louth to Lieut.-Col. Bisshop, commanding the advance guard of General Vincent's army, that he puts under cover a letter from Captain Kerr, giving an account of an action fought that morning between a party of the Six Nations, the Seven Nations of Canada, and some of the Lake Indians and a detachment of the American army under Col. Bustler (*sic.*) with two field pieces, and he continues: "It is with pride that I mention that notwithstanding the severe loss the Indians have met with in the death of five of the principal chiefs and warriors, and upwards of twenty severely wounded, several prisoners were taken in the woods and brought in without the least injury to one of them. The number of killed and wounded is not ascertained; we know of the above only at present." Kerr's letter unfortunately does does not appear to have been preserved.

Most interesting is the light thrown by these documents on the affair of the 8th July in which an American foraging party, under the command of Lieut. Eldridge was cut off by the Indians, hitherto regarded as one of the most obscure and painful incidents attending the investment of their lines

at Fort George. Lossing, the latest American writer who deals with these events, says: "The impetuous Eldridge dashed forward into the thick wood and fell into an ambush prepared for him by Blackbird and his followers. The foe was repulsed at first, but overwhelming numbers crushed Eldridge and his little party. Only five escaped. The prisoners and wounded were butchered and scalped by the Western savages, whose conduct was marked by the most atrocious barbarity." Then in a note below, quoting the following from Capt. W. H. Merritt's journal: "The poor devils were crying and imploring me to save their lives, as I was the only white man present. The Indians promised me the lives of the prisoners should be spared —— would only frighten them a great deal to prevent them coming again. I made a solemn vow if a prisoner was killed never to go out with an Indian again." He goes on to say: "The savages violated their pledge, and butchered their prisoners with a barbarity too revolting to be repeated here. . . . The excuse made for the murder of Eldridge was that after he was made prisoner he treacherously drew a concealed pistol and shot one of the chiefs through the head. This was Blackbird's reason for murdering *all!* . . . . An investigation proved the assertion of the savage leader to be wholly untrue, and this crime (strange as it may appear) stands uncondemned by British writers, one of pure barbarian cruelty." How far these details were purely imaginative can best be judged by a comparison with the official papers I am now enabled to cite.

On the 7th of July, 1813, Lieut.-Col. John Harvey wrote as follows to Colonel Claus:—

7th July, 1813, 10 p.m.

You are to move forward a body of Indians to-morrow morning in the direction of Fort George, to take post in front of ——— house, where some medicines belonging to the army were deposited, which it is the object of this

movement to recover. Captain Merritt will be sent early to-morrow morning to bring them off. A company of the King's will escort them. The officer in command of the Indians should point out to the Indians the necessity of remaining in front of the house till the waggons have returned.

Thirty-six hours later Claus addressed this report of his operations to Harvey in reply.

10-Mile Creek, July 9th, 1813.

I received your note of the 7th about 12 o'clock the same night, and I immediately went to camp and collected a body of Indians. I gave the necessary directions to Captain Norton. At daylight, 100 and odd left camp. About 3 p.m. information was received that they were engaged with the enemy. I collected the Indians that remained in camp, and was just proceeding to join them when a party appeared with five prisoners. I found that after the defeat of the foraging party near Mr. Ball's, on the Two Mile Creek, a reinforcement of about 1,000 men advanced as far as the piquet by Mr. Butler's, and returned almost immediately, which appears by the enclosed brigade-order, No. 3. The riflemen who were out for the purpose of covering the foraging party retired as soon as they perceived the Indians. From what I can collect, the killed and prisoners amount to upwards of 100. Of the latter, there are twelve; of ours none were killed, two Indians and one interpreter wounded, the latter very slightly in the hand. I used every argument to get the prisoners from them. I succeeded in getting three. The remainder were to be delivered up to-day with assurances that no harm should be done them, but I found this mornirg that they were asked for last night. I was astonished.

The above is the information I have been able to collect from Interpreter Lyons and the chiefs. Captain Norton I have not seen, nor has he made any report.

I beg to mention the names of Lyons and Langlade, lieutenants and interpreters, who led the Western Indians. The latter was wounded in the arm. I enclose a sketch of the ground as pointed out by Lyons.

The sketch to which he refers has also been preserved, and helps materially to fill in the outline of the skirmish already given. The waggons and their escort, approaching by the "Swamp" road from the Ten Mile Creek, were discovered by an American piquet stationed at John Butler's house, numbering thirty or forty men, which turned out at once to resist their advance, but soon retired towards Fort George. Six houses, those of the two Butlers, two Balls, Lawe and Secord, occupied the site of the present village of Virgil, then known as the Cross-roads. The Indians scouting through the fields surprised the foraging party on the right of the main road, several hundred yards in advance of this piquet. The men composing it, seeing their direct line of retreat already cut off, scattered and ran down a ravine towards the lake in hopes of gaining their lines. Their pursuers in four parallel files dashed across the road to head them off and shot down or overtook most of them.

As to the manner in which the remaining prisoners were finally delivered up by their captors, Claus remarks in his "Account of the Operations of the Indian Contingent," that Blackbird "complained that a person had been very troublesome, and had insisted in getting his prisoners from him. He had promised them to me and only wanted to keep them one night." On being asked who this person was, he pointed out Colonel Young, of the 8th. A Montreal newspaper of that year states that the prisoners were regularly ransomed by that officer, and Captain Merritt distinctly says that all the survivors except Eldridge were mercifully treated. So much for Mr. Lossing's assertion that the savages "violated their pledge and butchered their prisoners."

But it soon became known that the Western Indians,

whom General De Rottenburg described in an official letter as "a most ferocious and savage set," had not abstained from scalping the dead and maltreating their prisoners, in conformity with the instructions they had received upon joining the British. In fact, there is a record of a letter from Claus to Elliott, in which he observes that the Indians sent by the latter to join the centre division, had taken "thirteen prisoners and near a hundred scalps" on this occasion. As soon as a rumour of this reached De Rottenburg's ears, he caused Harvey to address the following letter to the Deputy-Superintendent-General:—

Headquarters, July 15th, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—With a view to prevent those acts of barbarity which others have reported have been committed by some of the Indian warriors on the persons of the prisoners who have fallen into their hands, the Major-General takes upon himself, until the decision of the Board which is appointed to report upon the subject is known, to order the payment of $5 for every American prisoner who is brought to headquarters taken by the Indians alive and unhurt; only half that sum will be given for a wounded prisoner.

His Honour wishes you to communicate immediately to the assembled chiefs of all the nations the substance of this note, and that you take that opportunity of impressing on them his most anxious wish that they and all their warriors should abstain from every act of cruelty and barbarity towards their prisoners, and that from the moment an enemy surrenders he should cease to be regarded as a foe.

To this Claus replied on the following day:

10-Mile Creek, July 16th, 1813.

I proceeded this day to St. David's, and communicated the wishes conveyed in your note of yesterday.

The Indians, with the exception of the Ottawas and those from the West, state that complicit obedience has been paid to the instructions given them. The enclosed speech by

the Blackbird, speaker to the Bastard, the Ottawa Chief, will shew His Excellency the treatment his people have received from the Americans, and he says what was done on the 8th was done in the heat of the action.

Address from Blackbird, Speaker to the Bastard, an Ottawa Chief, to W. Claus, D.S.G., 15th July, 1813.

BROTHER,—At the foot of the rapids, last spring, we fought the Big Knives, and we lost some of our people. When we retired, the Big Knives got some of our dead. They were not satisfied with having killed them, but cut them into small pieces. This made us very angry. My words to my people were, as long as the powder burnt to kill and scalp, but those behind us came up and did mischief.

BROTHER,—Last year at Chicaga and St. Joseph's the Big Knives destroyed all our corn. This was fair, but they did not allow the dead to rest. They dug up their graves, and the bones of our ancestors were thrown away, and we could never find them to return them to the ground.

BROTHER,—I have listened with a good deal of attention to the wish of our father. If the Big Knives, after they kill people of our colour, leave them without hacking them to pieces, we will follow their example. They have themselves to blame. The way they treat our killed and the remains of those that are in their graves to the west, makes our people mad when they meet the Big Knives. Whenever they can get any of our people into their hands they cut them like meat into small pieces. We thought white people were Christians. They ought to show us a better example. We do not disturb their dead. What I say is known to all the people present. I do not lie.

BROTHER,—It is the Indian custom when engaged to be very angry, but when we take prisoners to treat them kindly.

BROTHER,—We do not know the value of money. All I

wish is that our people receive clothing for our prisoners. When at home we work and hunt for those things. Here we cannot; so we ask for clothing.

BROTHER,—The officer that we killed you have spoken to us before about. I now tell you again, he fired and wounded one of our men. Another fired at him and killed him. He wished to take him prisoner, but the officer said "God damn!" and fired, when he was killed then.

Blackbird's bitter indictment of the frontiersmen is singularly corroborated by a letter written by Col. Alex. McKee to Joseph Chew on the 27th of August, 1794, from the rapids of the Miami. After describing the advance and success of Wayne's army, he remarks: "The American army have left evident marks of their boasted humanity behind them. Besides scalping and mutilating the Indians who were killed in the action, they have opened the peaceful graves in different parts of the country, exposed the bones of the consumed and consuming bodies, and, horrid to relate, have, with unparalleled barbarity, driven stakes through them, and left them objects calling for more than human vengeance."

The only reference made by General De Rottenburg to this affair in his official correspondence, which I have been able to find, is contained in a letter to Sir George Prevost, dated from Twelve Mile Creek on the 9th of July, 1813, when he says: "A party of the King's and some Indians were sent yesterday to recover some medicines and stores buried near Fort George in the retreat. They were successful, and in a skirmish they had, the Americans lost an officer and twenty men killed and ten prisoners. The Indians who were commanded by Norton only lost three wounded."

Merritt's account of the skirmish is sufficiently circumstantial and interesting to warrant reproduction, especially as his book is rare.

"Next day the Indians were sent to the Ten Mile Creek with directions to move under Captain Norton's orders. At two o'clock next morning, 8th of July, they were to place themselves in the woods fronting Ball's, in order to cover me in getting off the medicines, having received orders that night to accomplish it if possible, as it was of the utmost importance to the army at this time. At the dawn of day, I went down to the Ten Mile Creek. Nobody knew of the Indians advancing; no waggons provided; everything in the greatest confusion. I got a detachment of the King's Regiment; went on the Swamp Road, and sent the waggons by St. David's. We did not reach the spot till eight o'clock. Had the medicine chest dug up, loaded, and sent off before I learnt Norton was on the advance; sent the soldiers back with the waggon.

"Lieutenant Collis of the King's, the subaltern, and myself went over to Squire P. Ball's and partook of an excellent breakfast with the ladies, and then went out on the main road to find Mr. Norton. The instant we arrived, the scouting party had commenced skirmishing. Collis returned to his men. Mr. John Ball and myself were the only whites present, except John Lawe, a boy, 13 years of age, whose father was made prisoner, dangerously wounded, on the 27th May, at Fort George. His elder brother was killed at the same action, seven balls passed through him. This little fellow was determined to avenge the loss his family had sustained, and would not be persuaded to leave the field till his mother, after the fight was nearly over came out and took him away in her arms by force.

"We were anxious to get away as we were both mounted and had no guns. Whenever we attempted it, the Indians followed. As we had come to where we had no business, we were under the necessity of remaining and sharing their fate. We were provided with a couple of red coats which had been left with Mrs. Lawe, a necessary precaution to prevent being shot by our own Indians. We rode on in

advance, and then retreated, endeavoring to bring the States troops out, as the Indians were very anxious to meet them.

"At length about 500 infantry with a few dragoons came out. As soon as they made their appearance the greater part of our Indians retired to the woods by Chorus's, which was far the best position. Accordingly we followed them and lined the front of the woods and edge of the road. The enemy came on within 300 yards of the road, when a party of dragoons made a charge. We were ready to receive them, but at a few yards distance they wheeled about and went back. A few of our foremost men gave them a shot, which the States troops returned at 300 yards distance, which gave our men courage to advance. We had but sixty men near us, the rest being half a mile in the rear. Ball and myself dismounted and urged them on. As the States troops perceived we were advancing in earnest, they retired very precipitately. As soon as the Indians saw this they all ran on shouting in the most hideous manner.

"A party of the enemy, consisting of two officers and fifty men, were sent out from Mrs. Butler's on Ball's road with an intention of flanking us. I pointed them out to the Indians who ran to the right and completely cut them off from the main body. Only seven of them made their escape.

"I gained my horse, left off the pursuit, and turned my attention to the prisoners. The first one or two were brought out from the wood at the end of the lane by Blackbird, the Indian Chief, who threatened them with instant death, accompanied by gestures not of the most pleasing or agreeable description. I rode up between them and was very shortly threatened myself for interference. The poor devils were crying and imploring me to save their lives as I was the only white man they saw. After getting an interpreter, they promised the lives of the prisoners should

be saved, and would only frighten them a good deal to prevent them coming again. I made a solemn vow, if a prisoner were killed, never to go out with an Indian again. Fortunately all that were taken were mercifully treated except Adjutant Eldridge, who forfeited his life by firing at an Indian while a prisoner. During the whole of the affair the ladies were eye-witnesses from J. and P. Ball's windows.

"We had two Indians wounded. The United States loss was fifty killed and taken prisoners. Our Indians followed them to Butler's meadows. Directly after, the States' men marched out nearly their whole army. We quietly retired within our pickets."

A BALLAD OF THE BLOCKADE OF QUEBEC IN 1775.

Looking through the pages of my French scrap-book, I recently lit on the following rude, but inspiriting lay, on the siege of Quebec in 1775-6, when the rebellious New Englanders, under Montgomery and Arnold, crossed our border—many never to return.

I had been allowed to copy the martial effusion from an antique, dusty, parchment-bound MS. A dear old friend, now no more, the Hon. Louis Panet, Senator, whose sires had played such a manly part in curbing the audacity of the foreign invaders, had been good enough to place at my disposal this prized *incunabula*, as he said, for the benefit of Canadian annals.

It was, I believe, an heirloom from his distinguished father, the Hon. Jean Antoine Panet, first Speaker of our Canadian Commons, in 1792.

My genial, nonagenarian friend (he died 15th May, 1884, aged 90 years and two months), used to take particular pleasure, not only in quoting from memory, but also in singing this war-like ditty, evidently composed when the

schoolmaster was not yet abroad in Canada, and when grammar and prosody did not inspire more respect than the Yankee raider on our soil.

CHANSON DE GUERRE DE L'ANNÉE, 1775.

" Le trente-et-un décembre passé
Montgomery nous a attaqué.
Marchant à la tête de ses brigands
Guidés par quelqu'un de nos 'habitants' (1)
Determinés à prendre cette ville,
S'imaginèrent, que c'était bien facile
Par Prés-de-Ville, braves, ils sont avancés,
Où nos canons les ont bien supplantés.

Arnold, ce fameux maquignon,
Vient avec sa troupe de fripons
Pour s'emparer du Sault-au-Matelot
Ils s'y renferment tous comme des sots,
Disant: " Nous sommes maîtres de la place," (2)
Qui pourrait à présent nous faire face?
Nous allons joindre dans quelques moments,
Montgomery avec ses combattants.

Carleton, dans ce même instant,
Fait partir un détachement,
Qui va cerner, saisir ces scélérats,
Leur faisant mettre à tous les armes bas, (3)
Les retirant des maisons, et des caves,
Où ils étaient tous cachés comme des braves
'Aux Récollets,' ils sont tous conduits, (4)
Mais non pas pour prendre l'habit.

---

[1] Col. James Livingston and his 300 French Canadians.

[2] The invaders held in reality, "as masters," for four hours, a portion of Sault-au-Matelot Street.

[3] Consult for particulars Thayer's (an eye-witness) narrative of the siege.

[4] Judge Henry, one of Arnold's corps, then a youthful volunteer of 17 years, was incarcerated in the old Recollet Monastery, burnt in 1796. It stood partly on the site of the Anglican Cathedral.

Incontinent l'on sépara
Les officiers d'avec les soldats,
Au séminaire, ils sont tous renfermés,
Fort indignés d'etre considéres,
Etant d'une noblesse originaire,
Accoutumés aux travaux mercenaires,
De forgeron, tanneur et cordonnier,
D'habile taileur et de fin perruquier. (1)

Maudit rebelle que feras-tu
A présent que te voila battu ?
Demanderas-tu pardon de ton Roi ?
De ce que tu as osé mépriser la loi,
Convertis toi, crois moi, devient fidèle,
Ouvre les yeux sur ton sort malheureux,
Tu changeras tes projets dangereux.

Arnold si tu viens rattaquer,
Tu te feras bien étriller,
Quoique tu oses, écrivant au Congrès,
Dire que dans peu tu 'auras enlevée,
Cette ville orgueilleuse de Québec.
Mais prend bien garde d'y être mis au sec,
Crois moi, tu sais bien mieux maquignonner,
Que tu saurais nous épouvanter.

Celui qui a fait la chanson,
Est un de ces braves lurons,
Qui te feront éprouver vivement,
Ce qui t'en coûtera dans ce moment,
Où tu paraitras devant nos murailles,
A qui tu n'as pu donner de courage,
Que par l'espérance d'un grand pillage."

J. M. LeMoine.

---

[1] The old song entirely agrees with Col. H. Caldwell's (an eye-witness) description of the invading host (though Bancroft tells a different story). "blacksmiths, shoemakers, tanners, etc.," says Caldwell, the companion-in-arms of Jas. Wolfe.

SIR ETIENNE TACHÉ, K.C.B.

On a visit to London in November, 1858, I had the pleasure of meeting several celebrated Canadians, among others the late Hon. George E. Cartier (afterwards Sir George, Baronet), the Hon. Alexander T. Galt, (afterwards Sir Alexander, Knight), the late Hon. Etienne Taché (afterwards Sir Etienne, Knight) and the late Hon. Mr. Justice Day. The title "Honorable" in virtue of their official status in Canada as "of right" is, I believe, a "moot" point without Canada, but the title or prefix is always used by courtesy. Sir George Cartier and Sir Alexander Galt had been presented at "Windsor" immediately before Sir Etienne Taché was summoned to be knighted. I had been living in the same quarters in London with Sir Etienne Taché and Judge Day and having visited France with Sir Etienne, he mentioned to me in the course of conversation the ordeal he had just passed through at Windsor and the result.

"You see, so he put it, I had been summoned to "Windsor" and Cartier told me that I must be dressed *en règle de la Cour*, that when brought into the presence of the Queen, I was to make so many steps, and when just near enough, was to kneel before Her Majesty, who would touch me on the shoulder with a sword and then tell me to rise as "Sir Etienne Taché." I went to "Windsor" determined to do my *devoir*, but not very sure that I might not forget my lesson.

Well, listen. I went to "Windsor," was received and guided by gentlemen-ushers who knew where to pass me along this grand old fortress of William the Conqueror.

They took me to a small room where the door was open, and to my joy Prince Albert was there, standing with his back to the fire and holding by the hand one of his younger sons, Prince Alfred.

So soon as he saw me he came forward and took me by

both hands and welcomed me most cordially, saying that he and Prince Alfred were so glad to meet me and that they expected me.

The Queen was not there; but before he had let go of my hands, I heard a rustling of a lady's dress and turning my head found myself face to face with Her Majesty, (till then hidden from me by the open door.)

I forgot all about Cartier's lesson as to so many steps, &c., &c. From the window still alongside, the Queen took a short sword, I bent the knee at her feet, but before I had got well down she had touched me with the "magic wand" handed it to Prince Albert and saying "Rise Sir Etienne Taché," raised me up by giving me both hands. She saw I was white-headed.

"Now, Sir Etienne, please tell me whether you prefer my addressing you in French or in English."

"Your Majesty, although I speak my mother tongue, in common with more than a million of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada, personally I speak English and French."

A half hour was passed in "sweet converse" about Canada with this happy family, and Sir Etienne Taché remembered it with honest pride, and said so.

Shortly afterwards, we went to France together and when at the old Cathedral of Rouen, this gallant old Knight told me he sought the monuments of his ancestors whose home and resting place were there, and then bid them a sorrowing and final "à Dieu."

In Paris, during a long walk we took to the Bois-de-Boulonge of a cold December day (and it can be cold in Paris), he complained of suffering from the cold which probably induced the disease from which he died a few years afterwards on his return to Canada.

W.B.L

Queries and Replies.

M. J. G., in a recent number of "At Dodsley's" in the Montreal *Gazette*, reviews Col. Butler's new book on Gordon, and mentions the following interesting fact:—

"As we have said, Colonel Butler writes like all Scottish gentlemen, if he is Scottish, about Scotland, with an ever-recurring tendency to whoop it up about the heather and the braes. In a hysterical prefaratory chapter he tells us of all the Gordons who died for the old Stuart race and the old faith. He makes a ferocious assault on William of Orange who, he says, 'began to adopt towards the Highlanders a triple policy of treachery, bribery and emigration.' But he gives us some information which we have never seen stated before, viz:—that six years after the battle of Culloden, David Gordon, the great-grandfather of General Gordon, died at Halifax, Nova Scotia; and the son of David Gordon, William Augustus, and grandfather of Gen. Gordon, was at the siege of Louisburg and at the capture of Quebec. These are not uninteresting facts, and no doubt the grave of the old Gordon can be identified in Halifax still."

The Name Quebec.—*Apropos* of the notes on the origin of the word Quebec in the last number of Canadiana, the attention of your readers should be called to a late and excellent authority—Dr. Silas Rand's recently-published English-Micmac Dictionary. On page 177 Dr. Rand writes under the word "'Narrows'—in a river or bay, 'Kĕbĕk.' This is, beyond question, the origin of the name of the city of Quebec. The French pronounce *Quebec* not Kwe-bĕk, as the English do, but Kĕbbĕc, the exact pronunciation of the Indian word. The 'Narrows' above Halifax, and a narrow place in the Liverpool river, just below Milton, are thus named by the Indians." These statements are repeated under the word "Quebec." It is hardly necessary to point out how this interpretation is strengthened by Dr. Rand's authority.

W. F. Ganong.

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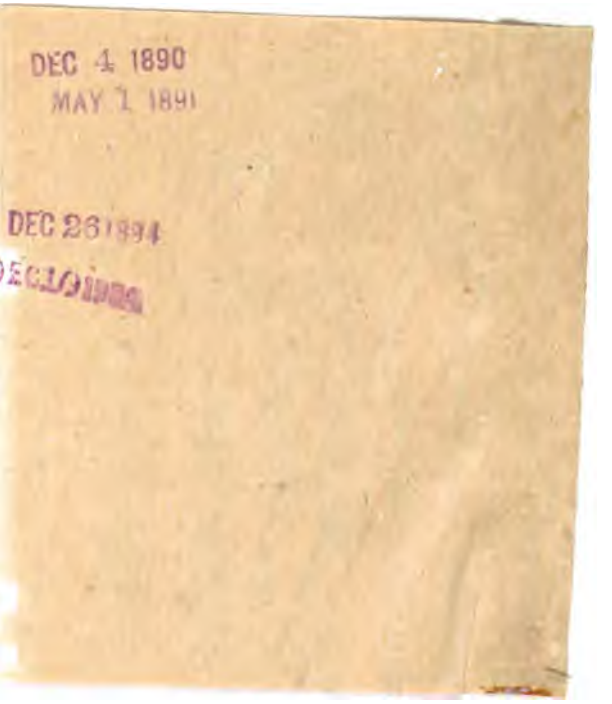
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